1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1d,

Sociological Background

ETHNIC GROUPS

144 Like other Europeans, the Estonians are a mixed people. Although both East Baltic and Nordic features are found among them, the Estonians differ not only from the eastern Finno-Ugrians but also from the eastern Balto-Finns, and appear to bear closest resemblance to the western Finns of Finland, who in turn closely resemble the Scandinavians.

141 On the island of Saaremaa and along the western and northern coasts, the tallest people are found, with a mean stature of 172 cm. or over, while inland the mean stature is 170, and in the southeastern parts of Estonia the mean is 168 cm. Estonians are a tall, heavily built people as the following anthropometrical data will illustrate:

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

145 Estonian women are mature generally at 14.58 years. Growth continues among them until an average age of 20 years, whilte growth among men lasts for some years longer.

144 Anthropometrically,[1] there appears to be a large Nordic content among Estonians, more so than among the Liv, since in the past there has been a considerable mixture between Estonians and Swedes, and between Estonians and the early North Germans.

SOURCES

113 Coon, Carleton. The Races of Europe. New York, 1939.

Eesti, Teatmeteos. [Estonia, A Reference Book.] Geislingen, 1949.

[1] [see cat. 116, pp. 89-95 -- Analyst]

141 The Russians have a more markedly round face.

The nose of the Vepsians is somewhat shorter than that of the Russians. The nasal index of the men is 71.30, of women 68.76. The height of the nasal bridge is average. There are more concave noses among the Vepsians than among the Russians. The tip of the nose of the Vepsians is also more often tilted.

The ear index of men is 53.80, of women 53.70. The ear fold is more turned in among the Vepsians than among the Russians.

144 Debets comes to the conclusion that the Vepsians can be classified as belonging to the so-called East European type, a type which is described by the Soviet anthropologists. It is rather close to the East Baltic race, being distinguished from the latter by only a few features, such as the lesser height and the predominance of concave noses. The Vepsians are more characteristic representatives of the East European race than the Russians of the same region.

113 SOURCE

Debets. G. F.
1941. Vepsy. /The Vepsians./ Uchenye zapiski Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Vol. 63, pp. 139-174.

The same post-ice age, early Eurasian race as that in Suomi-Finn- 101
land which once migrated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with
local variations, had settled south of the eastern part of the Baltic
Sea and of the Finnish ocean bay. As it did in Suomi-Finnland so [144]
here too it received from the 17th century on east Finnish and Volga
Finnish admixtures, but to a much smaller degree. On the other
hand it received much stronger northern Germanic additions. From
this developed the Estonians, designated thus by their neighbors as
the people of the East but in the oldest Russian annals called Chudi,
like all Finns. They themselves formerly only called themselves
maamees, i.e. man of the country, and their people maarahwas,
i.e. people of the country. Today they like to speak of soome
(from som, dark, wet) as their home, in accord with Suomi-Finn-
land. Their territory stretches from Reval to Warro, from Walk to 131
Lake Peipus, with additional land in the area of Vitebsk, "poor land
with meager fields" (Kalewipoeg), full of swamps and forests. Be- 197
cause of their Finno-Ugric language, which incidentally contains
more than 30% Germanic words, the Estonians are still numbered
among the "Mongoloids," but they are neither anthropologically nor
ethnographically connected with them. They are rather completely
European. They are blond, have blue eyes, a tall and strong build. [142]
Dark types are seldom encountered. Once because of the nature of 241
the land dependent on gathering, hunting and fishing, they became
stock-farmers and husbandmen under later influence from Lithuania
and from the Baltic Sea. In all branches of the economy the imple- 412
ments and tools used have preserved their primitive forms and the
materials of the wood age have largely been kept to our day. Fishing
is done with iron hooks and a red drag-rod /Schleppangel/ bound with
wool. A fork-shaped hand-plow /Zoche/ is used for plowing; ropes
are twisted with crude forked branches as in the Celtic West and in
north Germanic Sweden; weaving is done with small hand-weaving 286
tools and with little boards - alongside the pedal weaving frame;
until a short time ago wool was plucked, cleaned with a hatter's bow
/Fachbogen/ which is of exactly the same construction as the cotton
cleaner which is used from Egypt to China and which has been pre-
served in central Europe in the hat factory, strangely enough, only
in this trade. The old conical tent shape is preserved in farm kitchens, [343]
which stand alone or are joined to the bath house. It exists as a cir-
cular foundation of stones and a pole-roof. The present-day square 342
houses, similar to the Latvian and Lithuanian block buildings, and